THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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"THE LOUISIANIAN."

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NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed, "Editor of the Louisianian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

A REVERIE.

BY A. ALPHONSO DATTON.

The rich and purple atmosphere of sunset,
With soft, white clouds full flushing in the tide,
A rosy halo crowned the snowy summits
Of mountains in the distance glorified;
Adown the glades half-hidden streamlets murmured,
Dashing in mimic falls of crystaline,
And birds of twilight sang beside clear fountains
A melody divine.

The gentle murmur of the southern breezes,
With fragrance laden, and with incense sweet,
From daisied fields and lily coverts drifting
Where gleaming lotus bathes her slender feet.
A little silver shiver of the ripples,
Caught from the dying sunset in west;
A little stir and thrill of callow birdlings,
Half-hushed to sleep beneath their mother's breast.

Silent and dreaming by the lakelets margin,
In all the quietude of eventide.
The image of a calm, sweet face of beauty,
At my heart's shrine, kneels is glorified.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

THE KIDNAPPERS'S VICTIM.

BY ROBERT F. GREELEY.

It would seem that here is no spot on earth so dreary that the sunshine of rosy youth cannot convert into a blooming garden. For many years a patch of desert land had rendered almost valueless a considerable district of Manhattan Island, lying somewhere between the confines of Bloomingdale and Yorkville. A blight appeared to have fallen upon the spot.

Its only population, if population it could be called, was confined to several groups of gipsy characters, who ransacked the city's by ways during the day for the means of living, and dwelt in hovels little better than kennels,—being people of a cast of countenance which served as an efficient warning against trespassers—as all strangers were called who ventured within that demesne.

Yet at the orifice which served as an entrance to one of these hovels, on a sunny June morning not many years since, appeared a young girl of such transcendent beauty that, although the clothes in which she was attired were of the commonest, caused her to resemble one of those marvellous specimens of the painter's art, which the lamented Elliot has left behind him as veritable effigies of the most favored of the city's rising generation.

There was a garden patch, too, of limited dimensions, which the delicate hands of our little beauty were engaged in tending, trailling the stray shoots of honeysuckle, and weeding the flower-beds, when voices were heard approaching, and a sound as of intruders tearing their way through briars.

The fair gardener paused in the low, sweet song she was humming, and turned to look just at the moment that two persons of widely contrasted appearance were seen advancing.

Of these one was a middle-aged man of heavy build, clad in coarse garments, with a beetling brow and massive, iron-jawed features; the other a much younger personage, undeniably handsome in appearance, but with an unmistakably Sybaritish look in his well cut lineaments. Both were provided with fowling pieces and the peculiar apparatus of the sportsman.

"So, here we are at last, Ned Davidge 'at home,'" said the younger sportsman, laughing. "But what have we here?"—referring to the youthful worker in the garden, who stood as if half irresolute whether to recede precipitately, or to advance and greet the new comers. "You did not prepare me to expect a surprise like this."

"O, some of my wares," replied Davidge, with a coarse explosion of laughter. "I told you my stock consisted of a little of everything. She's first class, sir, though a bit rough as to externals. Here Mouse—go fetch a glass for the captain, whose ground we are standing upon, and let it be the best."

"A positive beauty," said Francis Merrivale, as she retreated. What game is this a part of?"

"All fair and square," rejoined Davidge; "she is my daughter, of whom every day that passed teaches me that I am so little worthy to call myself the father." He gave vent to a genuine sigh as he said this, and looked even more downcast than was his wont. "Too good for me, sir, and fit for any man's drawing-room, though I say it."

Captain Merrivale—who was as thorough a specimen of the *bon vivant* as one might well wish to see—gazed scrutinizingly at the pretty Martha as she returned bringing the required Hollands, with a look which brought the rich blood to her cheeks and caused her to tremble and cast her eyes upon the ground.

"I came for a morning's sport, among quail and reed birds, but did not anticipate alighting upon a bird of Paradise," said Merrivale, admiringly. "Never tremble, my pretty one; I am your friend. Now, Ned, we will take to the brush again, and as we go we will talk of your property."

A few days after this conversation it was noticeable that a change had taken place in the affairs of Ned Davidge. He dressed with more attention to respectability, purchased a flashy cravat and diamond pin, and haunted the lower resorts frequented by the scions of idleness and vice. The single bright adornment of the hovel had disappeared, the little garden plot was surrendered to the weeds, and often the voice of revelry broke on the startled air of night, and strange lights streamed from the crannies of the moss-covered cottage. The cage had lost its bright songster.

In the most aristocratic quarter of the city resided, in a palatial stone mansion of his own, the wealthy and luxurious Francis Merrivale.

Although a man of the highest respectability, according to the social standard in vogue in certain quarters, intimacy of the most unrestricted nature with Mr. Frank Merrivale was not calculated to advance one in the eyes of those who require something more than glitter of gold as the voucher for character.

His elegant residence was the great point of attraction for the wealthy and *blase* young men, for strange rumors had lately begun to circulate of a beautiful being, not yet escaped from her teens, who, with a governess for sole companion occupied the more retired portion of the domicile, but was so rigidly secluded from the common gaze that none—not even the most intimate—of Captain Merrivale's friends, could procure the boon of an introduction.

"A favorite relative, left under my charge," Captain Merrivale would answer, in reply to impertinent inquiries, "for whose bringing up I am strictly responsible." And there the subject would be dropped, and the identity of the lady remain as much a matter of mystery as ever.

That he fairly idolized this pet of his household, it were unnecessary to say. Yet he himself never alluded to her, even by name, and, without being herself aware of it, poor little Martha had been as much a mystery to the people, who viewed her from a distance, as the Man in the Iron Mask to the population of Paris. She it was whom this amiable libertine, struck by a sudden fancy, had undertaken to educate and provide for, surrendering to her reprobate father for that privilege, his interest in the land upon which his hovel was built, and overwhelming him besides with money and favors.

Thanks to a vigilant duenna, of whom Captain Merrivale stood in mysterious awe, a couple of years or more had slipped away, during which her protector was obliged to content himself with his fast friends, his horses, and his yachts, and his young charge had all this while grown in virtue and lovliness, and was a fit mate for the most irreproachable in the land.

"Pshaw!" said Merrivale, as one morning he strode in petulant mood the inlaid floors of his library—into the contents of which, by the way, he rarely glanced—"this irresolution is unworthy of my manhood. I am the master here. I will see this timid beauty, and know the worst at once."

He touched the bell-rope, and ordered a servant to send Miss Martha to him. She soon appeared, looking so unconsciously innocent that Merrivale thought her more beautiful than ever.

In a few hurried, impassioned tones the now confessed lover poured forth the long pent secrets of his heart. He represented in glowing colors the wealth that was his, and the queenly life she might lead if she would but consent to share his fortunes.

The girl listened with burning cheek to his words, of which each syllable was an insult; then, turning calmly, reproached him with his perfidy.

"It was cruel," she quietly said; "it was unworthy the aim of a man who would have the world believe that he has a reputation to maintain and desires to recommend himself in the eyes of women. I feel bitterly the sting, but you have warned me in time. Tempt me not, sir. There is one who will and can protect me."

"Not that dissolute and degraded brute, your father," retorted Merrivale, in a pretty passion at this dreaded rebuff. 'He has *sold* you to me, and you must be aware that you are irretrievably mine. But go to your apartment. You will learn to decide differently when you reflect upon the advantages you will throw away by refusal.

She was going, but at this moment the door was opened, and there stood, on the threshold, a young and manly figure, to whom Martha fled as a frightened bird to its nest. He was clad as becomes a clerk, but there was in his air a glow of manly resolve, which rendered him at that moment the superior of his employer, as Captain Merrivale was.

"What brought you here, sir, at a moment so inopportune?" asked Merrivale, coloring with shame and anger.

"I heard voices," replied Lawrence Ashton pale but collected, "and deemed it my duty to attend. It appears that I was just in time to prevent the consumation of an act of deliberate villainy."

"You may congratulate yourself that you have exposed an eaves-dropper," Merrivale said. "Henceforth you are no emyloye of mine. Go. We are strangers"

"I stir not without this lady, who has given *me* a right to protect her, which it seems she refuses to you."

Captain Merrivale touched the bell-rope.

"See this young man out of the house, and let him never return," he said to the serving man who answered the summons: "and do you, miss, return to your apartment and await my pleasure."

"I obey," replied young Ashton, "but it is to your disgrace and confusion. Fear not," he added, turning to Martha, as he was on the point of departing, "you shall be delivered ot once, at any cost, even that of life."

Left to himself, the captain paced his apartment in deep discontent. Foiled in his own lair—defeated by a weak and puny boy. He decided not to be thus bearded, and even the desperate extreme of an offer of marriage was not the most remote of his calculations. The strictest orders were left with the duenna, but somehow it happened that during the earlier hours of evening the garden gate swung open, and a slender figure, bearing a bundle, and very plainly clad and veiled, glided noiselessly from the shadow of the protecting mansion, and, entering a carriage, which was in waiting at no great distance from the spot, was driven away in the direction of Mount Morris.

Unhappy Martha! When she made her appearance before the family of the youth to whom she had plighted her hand, although he accompanied her, it was only to be received as a designing wanton; and returning in despair to the rude cabin from which the arts of a debaucher had decoyed her, she was received by that grizzled reprobate, Ned Davidge, with a volley of reproaches. He started at once—notwithstanding the lateness of the hour—to hunt up captain Merrivale, whom he found just returned from a convivial party, with all his passions heated by wine to excess of madness. Loud voices were shortly afterward heard in altercation from the direction of the library; a sudden crash of glass, the fall of a body, and then all was silence.

Next day the papers rang with the news of the assassination of captain Francis Merrivale.

As it was known that Lawrence Ashton had quarreled with the captain in regard to a love affair, the former was arrested and charged with the murder. Not only that: he was tried and sentenced, and would probably have been hung, notwithstanding the prayers and entreaties of Martha: but at this juncture, it so happen that Davidge became involved in a midnight broil with some boon companions, and was served precisely as he had served Merrivale, only that instead of a decanter, he was slain with a dirk.

Before dying he confessed his grievous sin, disclaimed the paternity of Martha, whom he had taken from kidnappers years before, and conveyed to her the property he had received as a bribe from Merrivale.

But this boggy tract, once so valueless, was now fully within the new park improvement: and an opportune offer being made to Martha, she found herself elevated to a position of affluence; and wedding the object of her choice, entered at once upon an unclouded career of prosperity and happiness.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Friday, January 6, 1871.

[*Continued from our last Number.*]

Resolved, That Harrison Jordan, member elect from Richland parish, is entitled to be and that he is hereby declared to be the Representative in this House of that parish.

CHARLES S. ABEL,
Chairman;
THOMAS GREEN DAVIDSON,
GEORGE L. SMITH,
W. MAHONEY,
C. Q. BUTLER,
HARRY LOTT,
C. W. RINGGOLD.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, January, 6, 1871.

To Hon. Mortimer Carr, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I hereby withdraw any pretentions to a seat in the House of Representatives, as the member from Richland parish, and recommend to the favorable consideration of the House my competitor, Mr. Harrison Jordan.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. STEPHENS.

The resolution was read, and upon the motion of Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, Mr. Harrison Jordan, was duly sworn as representative of the parish of Richland.

The Committee on Apportionment, appointed at the last session of the General Assembly, through its chairman Mr. Dewees, submitted the following report, which was ordered to be calendared, and two hundred copies of the accompanying document was ordered to be printed:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Apportionment have the honor to submit the following apportionment bill, as provided for by article twenty-two of the constitution.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. W. DEWEES, Chairman;
C. W. LOWELL,
ROBERT J. TAYLOR,
Representatives.
THOMAS C. ANDERSON,
Senator.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notices were given that the following bills would be introduced at some future day:

By Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell:

A bill entitled an act to amend and re-enact act No. 59 of the acts of the session of the Legislature of 1870.

An act for the relief of Messrs. Pennington, Burke & Co., levee contractors.

A bill for annexing the northern portion of Catahoula parish of Caldwell.

By Mr. Llambias, of Orleans:

A bill for the purpose of abolishing private markets and market-houses in the parish of Orleans, and also for the better government and management of public markets in said parish.

A bill providing for the opening, in the Third District of the city of New Orleans, of Chartres street (late Moreau,) from St. Ferdinand to Poland streets; and Royal street (late Casacalvo street,) from Louisa to Poland streets.

A bill for the relief of the Fire Department of New Orleans.

By Mr. Brown, of Ascension:

An act supplementary to "An act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company," approved February 17, 1860.

An act to provide for the inspection and designation of coal oils and illuminating oils or fluids, derived wholly or in part from coal or petroleum; to regulate the sale or disposition of the same; to prohibit the sale or disposition of illuminating oils or fluids dangerous to health and property, and to prescribe penalties for violation of this act.

By Mr. Blunt, of Natchitoches:

A bill creating a poorhouse in the town of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

A bill for the purpose of dispensing with the publication of the proceedings of the police jury of the parish of Natchitoches, and of all advertisements in and under judicial proceedings in said parish, and making it lawful to publish the same in the English language only.

By Mr. Schumaker, of Orleans:

An act to establish a ferry and ferry landing at the foot of Poland street, Third District, city of New Orleans.

An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Louisiana, and to prevent and punish charlatanism and illegal practices.

Also an act entitled an act to regulate the sale and dispensing of drugs and medicines in the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge:

An act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

By Mr. Harry Lott, of Rapides:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company," approved February 17, 1860, and to grant State aid to the same.

By Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita:

A bill to prohibit town and city governments and police juries from levying special tax as license upon mechanics and

By Mr. Morris, of Ascension:

An act to incorporate the Morning Star Benevolent Association of the parish of Ascension.

By Mr. Davis, of Orleans:

A bill to amend the city charter, by abolishing that part which relates to Recorders, and for the appointment of Police Justice courts in their stead.

By Mr. Ong, of St. Bernard.

A bill amendatory of the Metropolitan Police law, to fix and determine the limits thereof.

By Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson:

A bill to provide for the punishment of persons guilty of adulterating food, drink and medicines.

By Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson:

An act to be entitled an act to incorporate the Friendship Fire Company No. 3 in the city of Carrollton, parish of Jefferson.

By Mr. Johnson, of Orleans;

An act to repeal section three of act relative to gambling.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 8, an act to provide for supplying the loss of public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the courthouse in the parish of Morehouse, on the sixteenth of March, 1870, was put on its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 9, an act entitled an act for the relief of Lewis M. Dewees, late assessor of State taxes for the parish of Caldwell, was read for the first time.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill underwent its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Claims.

By permission, Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, introduced the following resolution, which was read, under a suspension of the rules, and adopted:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Speaker be authorized to have a suitable place arranged for the cloaks and hats of the members.

The following communication from the Auditor of the State was read, and upon motion of Mr. Ong, of St. Bernard, it was received, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 2, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and members of the House of Representatives:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 189, Revised Statutes of the State of Louisiana, I have the honor to inclose a list of all persons who, as appears by the books of this office since 1865, are in default to the State on account of public moneys.

JAMES A. GRAHAM, Auditor.

Upon motion of Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Sixth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Saturday, January 7, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carr, Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Bebb, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Dirio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaidis, Gardner, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Salinière, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumaker, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Turcaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke—94.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Armistead.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, gave notice that he would, on Monday, move for a reconsideration of the resolution passed yesterday relative to the appointment of a stenographer.

Messrs. George Washington, of Assumption, and J. Henri Burch, of East Baton Rouge, offered the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst our fellow-representative from the parish of Assumption, the Hon. Joseph S. Douglass; therefore be it

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our late colleague, the Hon. Joseph S. Douglass, that this House do now adjourn to meet on Monday, the ninth instant, at twelve o'clock M., and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Senate.

WHEREAS, Joseph l'Official, a member elect from the parish of East Baton Rouge, was killed in the riot at Baton Rouge, on the night of November the seventh, 1870, therefore be it

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our colleague, that this House adjourn to meet Monday, January 9, at twelve o'clock, and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Senate, and to his widow.

The House was then declared adjourned until Monday, the ninth instant, at 12 M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

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NOW FOR WORK.

The reorganization of the House of Representatives, by the election of a new Speaker, and the changes of the most important Committees, having been satisfactorily effected, we may now reasonably expect that the members will turn their attention to some of the most important measures which are demanding their consideration. We are not of that class who regard the time spent by the House in purging itself, as wasted or unprofitably spent. We think the members were well and usefully employed in this manner and to this extent. And we highly commend the men who threw themselves forward and led the assault which has so completely overthrown and discomfited one of the most demoralizing combinations which could disgrace a Legislature or a party. Gentlemen you have done well, you have acted nobly, and your conduct while it will redound to your credit, and to the advancement of the true and permanent interests of your constituents, and of the State, will also teach a valuable lesson to those who prided themselves on their ability by "hook or by crook" to lead you "whithersoever you would not."

You have demonstrated that you can burst your bonds asunder, and free yourselves from the trammels of mere party-hackism; you have vindicated the doctrine that forbearance has its limits; you have risen superior to mercenary or grovelling considerations; you have crushed out that monstrosity a ruling minority, and you are properly in the ascendant. Your victory is complete. Turn your attention to other business now.

There are many questions which demand calm consideration. There is any quantity of bills that will be rushing in on you very shortly. Many deserve your thoughtful attention. Resume your equanimity, pursue "the even tenor" of your way during the remainder of the session, so that your conduct throughout will be as much entitled to commendation as it as recently been.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME.

We have received quite an interesting report of the Board of Directors of this Institution, prepared, and submitted to the Legislature three days ago; in which after tracing the purely benevolent origin, the struggles, and the successes of the establishment, they report that their funds are now nearly exhausted, and ask an appropriation from the Legislature for the purpose of continuing their laudable undertaking of endeavouring "to rescue and save to society a few of the very large number of a half orphan boys who are left destitute in this city without control or protection."

We are in hearty sympathy with the charitible purposes of the "Home," and we would rejoice to see every encouragement bestowed on this and every kindred Institution. But we must recommend the Legislature in making any appropriation, to be careful to provide for the admission of all boys who belong to the category specified. The revenue of the State is derived from taxation of all citizens, and we trust that no effort will be made to appropriate any portion of its funds to the exclusive benefit on one portion of citizens. We are not aware that hitherto the charity of the St. Vincent's Home has reached children of color.

If the brotherhood propose to make their charity of the character of that of their great exemplar, "who went about doing good" irrespective of the artificial distinctions of society, we heartily wish them success in their solicitations; if they do not, we hope they will fail.

OUR AMENDE.

"HOW IT WILL BE."

We received a facetious corrective on Friday last, from one of "our mutual friends," with reference to our inadvertence in Thursday's paper. We made the Committee of Ladies about to aid the A. M. E. Church, on St. Charles street. But our friend says: "No, no, no, not for Jo, not for Joseph, if he knows it." It is for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, on *Camp street*, near *Thalia*. This being so it is unnecessary of course to say anything about, "without regard, etc." We have every reason to believe, from the preparations being made, and from the celebrity of the singers engaged, and the music we are told will be there, that the Concert will be a splendid one. The object being a purely charitable one, we bespeak for The Ladies Committee, an attendance worthy the entire affair.

That Fellow—Who with such unspeakable meanness endeavoured to burn letters in the street box, at the corner of Melpomene and Liberty streets, ought to be forthwith sent to work on J. A. Fernandez' plantation.

Acknowledgment.—We are in thankful receipt of an invitation to attend a Grand Calico Ball, to be given for the benefit of the Relief fund, of the Benevolent Association of the Young Veterans of 1862 to 65, on February 11, at the Hall of the Francs Amis. Deo Volente we shall put in an appearance, as we are confident that the auspices under which the Ball is given, are a sufficient guarantee, that the evening will be one of pure enjoyment.

Further Thanks.—As all favors conferred on us are "thankfully received" we have to tender our sincere acknowledgments to the Senate for their bestowal of the printing of their journal on The Louisianan.

One of the important matters that will come before the Massachusetts Legislature will be a recommendation that every railroad shall adopt a *safety* brake, to be under the control of the engine driver. A majority of the accidents arising from collision is due to the uncertain manner of breaking up a train. The engine driver on a railroad, like the pilot on a steamer, should have the control as he is naturally the first one to perceive danger.

There is undoubtedly a happy life before four couples who were married in Bath, England, a short time since. Brides and grooms were all four deaf and dumb, and not being able to go through the service in the customary manner, followed the minister in his reading by running their fingers along the print; and, when the all-important question was reached, "Wilt thou have," etc., they nodded their assent. Certainly quite a novel exercise with "dumb belles," and one that must result in a quiet life.

We rather like Hon. R. M. J. Kenner's move in favor of the better observance of the Sabbath in New Orleans. At present it is almost impossible to tell from observances, and races, and games, and the thousand and one practises which disgrace this day of rest what day the Sabbath falls on; except that this day is the one of all the seven for hilarity, and fairs, and what not.

The Senate adjourned on Friday to Monday, February 6. The House of Representatives met yesterday and also adjourned to Monday.

Charles Courtois, charged with manslaughter of ex-Sergeant E. H. Moss, was admitted to bail in $5000, on Friday last by Recorder Weber.

"RELUCTANT TEACHERS."

The *Picayune* of yesterday is quite pathetic over the "mixed schools," and declares it to be "but natural that under these depressing circumstances the majority of the teachers should discharge their duties with reluctance." Poor sufferers! But then when one remembers the extreme anxiety which this same "majority" evinced in their almost persecuting efforts to obtain teacherships, under the school law which they all knew, not only tolerated but demanded mixed schools, we simply dont believe this story of reluctance. But if they are "reluctant" why do they not resign in disgust? And if it is true that they are teaching the children with reluctance, we beg to invite the attention of the respective Ward Boards to this state of affairs in their schools. Perhaps they know a remedy for this malady.

MAGISTRATE AND PARISH OFFICERS GUIDE.

We rise from a hasty sketching over of this volume of vast utility. Within its pages are to be found in brief, pithy, and succinct dicta, rules for the discharge of all the most important duties, which pertain to the offices of "Justices of the Peace, Parish Judges, Administrators, Executors, Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners and business men in general." And confidence in the correctness of these rules, is at once created by the almost invariable reference to the decisions of the Superior Courts, sustaining the position. This book is decidedly a great *desid eratum*, and deserves all the aid and patronage which can be given it. In communities like ours where the choice of the people for the above offices frequently depend as much on personal choice, as individual fitness, it is eminently useful, that a safe, reliable handbook should be at the elbow of our officials. We heartily recommend the compilation of Messrs. H. M. Spofford and P. Leonard and hope that the bill now before the Senate to purchase two thousand copies of this work for the various State and Parish officers will meet the approval of the Legislature.

Jamaica Naval Station.—Kingston and Port Royal, Jamaica, have been designated as a first class Naval station in the West India. This announcemet made immediatly upon the departure of the U. S. San Domingo Commission is suggestive. Great Britian does not mean to be superceded by this Government in the possession and control of the water of the Gulf and the Caribean sea. The "North American and West India Squadron" has had its headquarters at Halifax, with Jamaica as the port of rendezvous for the West India squardron. Either a new squadron is to be detailed to watch our movements in the Antilles, or the Admiral has been directed to exchange Halifax for Kingston. This movement will materially assist the public mind of this country—in its present mood, to "*go for*" San Domingo. *Galveston Republican.*

The Louisianian of last week gives the *N. O. Times* or we should rather say its golden haired genuis presiding in the editorial department, a substantial and merited rapping for his indiscriminate abuse of Republicans and party, in near every issue of that renagade sheet. "Don't go for to hurting his feelings" he cant help it, the *loudness* of his words and length of his articles, are to be measured by the music of his voice and the length of his ears, natures compensating element. We know the gentleman, and if he has a failing, we repeat "if he has a failing," it is for poetry and music, touch him on that Mr. Louisianian "an he wil roar you like a sucking nove." *State Journal.*

Musquitoes.—The following bit of natural history is from Mr. Josh Billings:

"We are told that there wasn't anything made in vain; this is sum so, but I have thought that the time spent in manufacturing musketoze must have been if the musketoze wasn't. How they were put together I never could tell; and there is one peculiarity about the musketer trade, and that is, the supply always exceeds the demand, and yet the production is not diminished. I can't understand this nohow. They are born of poor but industrious parents, and brought up with great care, under the auspices of some of our best families. They also have consumate courage. I've known one musketer to fight a man and his wife awl nite and drawn the first blood. It is very easy to kill musketoze when you can; but in striking them you are very apt to strike where they recently was. They are very cheerful little cusses, singing as they go."

COMMERCIAL.

Saturday, Feb. 4.—11:30 A. M.

Cotton.—We notice a rather firmer feeling, owing to the improvement at New York and a slight advance in Liverpool. The offering are small, some of the largest holders not having uncovered, and thus far only 1000 bales have sold at about previous prices.

The demand is moderate.

Yesterday's sales embraced 7100 bales, the market closing at 10¾ @ 11¼ c., for Ordinary, 13¼@13½c. For Good Ordinary, 13¾@14¼ c for Low Middling, 14¼@14¾c, for Middling, 15¼@15¾c. for Strict Middling, and 15¾@—c. for Good Middling.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

First Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Monday, January 2, 1871.

Pursuant to the provisions of article seventeen of the State Constitution, the Senate was called to order by the President of the Senate, the Hon. Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

The roll being called by the Secretary, the following long term Senators answered to their names.

Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Coupland, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Whitney and Wilcox—14.

Mr. Blackman then moved that the roll of the new members be called, and they be sworn in.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback, presented papers protesting against the swearing in of Mr. J. R. Gallup.

Mr. Ray then moved that the swearing in of Mr. Gallup be postponed until the other members elect were sworn in.

Adopted.

The following returned members elect then answered to the roll call, and were sworn in according to the provisions of the State constitution, by the President of the Senate: Messrs. Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd and Twitchell—19

Mr. Campbell then moved that the name of Mr. Gallup be called and he be sworn in.

Mr. Ray moved that the papers sent to the Secretary's desk by Mr. Pinchback be read.

Adopted.

After which they were ordered to lie on the table, subject to call.

After discussion, Mr. Campbell's motion was adopted, and Mr. Gallup came forward and was sworn in.

Thirty-four Senators being present and qualified, the President of the Senate declared a quorum.

Mr. Campbell then moved that a committee of five be elected by ballot to prepare rules for the government of the Senate.

The chair decided the motion out of order, as the Senate was not permanently organized until after the election of a permanent secretary.

Mr. Campbell appealed from the decision of the chair; the yeas and nays being called the chair was sustained by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, whitney, Wilcox—33.

Nay: Campbell—1.

Mr. O'Hara moved that the Senate go into the election of a permanent secretary.

Mr. Lynch offered an amendment that Mr. Charles H. Merritt be elected by acclamation as Secretary of the present Senate.

Amendment accepted, and Mr. Charles H. Merritt unanimously elected Secretary by acclamation.

Mr. Ray then moved that a joint committee of two of the Senate, and three of the House be appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the General Assembly.

Adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. Blackman and Ingraham as the committee on the part of the Senate, and the Secretary proceeded to inform the House of the same.

Mr. Ray offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of order adopted for the regulation of business in the Senate at the last session be and the same are hereby adopted as the rules of order and for the conduct of business in the Senate for the present session.

Mr. Campbell offered the following substitute.

Resolved, That the Senate elect a committee of five by ballot to report rules for the government of their body for the present session.

Mr. Ray moved that Mr. Campbell's substitute be laid on the table.

The Senate refused the motion to table by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Todd—14.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Gallup, Hunsaker, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillan, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Typher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—20

Mr. Ray offered an amendment, that all relating to "by ballot" be struck out and insert "that the President of the Senate shall appoint."

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Ray on the table.

The amendment of Mr. Ray was then tabled by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Gallup, Hunsaker, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—20.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Todd—14.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of Mr. Campbell's substitute, with the following result:

Yeas: Anderson, Bowman, Campbell, Gallup, Hunsaker, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—19.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Todd—14.

The following messages from the Governor were then received:

State of Louisiana,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 2, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Having carefully examined an act, originating in the House, entitled "An act forbidding unjust discrimination on account of color or race, and providing means for enforcing the same," I have returned the bill without my approval, believing it to be in conflict with provisions of the constitution of this State, to which your attention is respectfully requested.

It would appear from a reading of this bill, that the object of the General Assembly in its passage, was to avoid the too frequent abuse of jury trials, arising out of dishonest prejudices of one race against another. To secure this, they attempt to provide for a more direct enforcement of article thirteen of our "bill of rights." Much, however, as we may regret that the laws are not enforced, we ought not to desire the passage of any act the provisions of which are in direct violation of other parts of the constitution of our State, and which, therefore, could not be enforced by the courts. It is contrary to good morals and good policy to "do evil in order that good may come."

The bill is as follows:

"An act forbidding unjust discrimination on account of color or race, and to provide means for enforcing the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Lonisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons keeping or attending any place of public resort where a licence is required, or any public conveyance, to make any distinction or refuse any accomodation, on account of color or race, in this State, and any person or persons who violates the provisions of this act shall be fined not exceeding fifty nor less than ten dollars, by any justice of the peace in the parish wherein the offense shall have been committed.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That it shall be the duty of the Police Commissioner, or any of them of the Metropolitan Police District, when any provisions of this act shall have been violated within said district, on affidavit filed and certified, to cause any person charged with such offense to be arrested and brought within forty-eight hours after arrest before any Justice of the Peace or Recorder in the parish wherein the offense was committed, to be tried; and it shall be the duty of said commissioner or commissioners to cause the establishment wherein the offense was committed to be closed until satisfactopy assurance is given for the compliance with the law.

"Sec. 3. Be it further enacted etc. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

My objections to this bill are four-fold. First—It violates a provision our constitution, article ninety-four, which is as follows:

"Art. 94.—No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title; except such as may be necessary in towns and cities, and the judicial powers of such officers shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the State. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction, as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages in favor of the party injured, or his heirs, and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall *ipso facto* operate a vacation of the office of said officer."

The bill as copied above provides for the exercise of judicial powers, beyong those of committing magistrates, by any of the police commissioners in the Metropolitan district, by the Recorders of the parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson, in the same territory, by the Recorders of New Orleans. The affidavit mentioned in the second section is to be filed with the Police Commissioner as if he were a magistrate. He is, then, if he sees fit, to issue an order of arrest, as a judge issues a warrant; and thereafter, and in the exercise of judicial discretion, he is to close the establishmens until assurance satisfactory to his judicial mind is given for compliance with the law. It is plain that "judicial powers" are thus conferred of an extraordinary character, and of a kind most liable to abuse.

Again, by inadvertence, perhaps, but no less in reality, the *Parish Recorders* of St. Bernard and Jefferson are endowed with judicial powers, to try the offender and condemn him to pay the fine established by the first section. This is manifestly unlawful. These parish recorders are officers whose duty it is to take charge of certain records, chiefly of real estate, and they can no more be made to hold a court than can the collectors of taxes.

But again the recorders of New Orleans are included in the grant of judicial power made in the second section of the bill, and are to pass *finally* upon the rights of the accused to the extent of the fine imposed by section one. This is evidently illegal, as will appear by reading article ninety-four of the constitution. It is unlawful for the Legislature to confer any judicial powers, except as *committing* magistrates, upon any but the judges and justices named in the constitution.

These are not my opinions merely. They are a statement of our jurisprudence. In the case of Lafon vs. Dufrocq, decided by our Supreme Court in 1854 (9 Ann. p. 350), it appeared that the Legislature had attempted to confer judicial powers on the Mayor of Baton Rouge, and the court was unanimous in holding that it could not be done under an article similar to the one in the constitution of 1868, which vested judicial power in the Supreme Court, in district courts and in justices of the peace. In the case of Maguire vs. Hughes, 13 Ann. 281, the case of Lafon was limited and explained, but it was still held that the Legislature could not confer judicial powers upon any officers except supreme, and inferior judges and justices of the peace. These decisions were made in the absence of such an express article as ninety-four of our present constitution, and on general principles.

Still more: with the article ninety-four staring us in the face, we had to pause before passing such a bill as the one herewith returned.

I may also observe that the article ninety four imposes a severe penalty on the officer, other than a judge or justice, who shall attempt to exercise any judicial powers beyond those of committing magistrates. In this regard the bill is pernicious, for it imposes a duty on police commissioners, city recorders and parish recorders, in such a way, that if they discharge it they are liable to lose their offices by the verdict of a jury in favor of any person concerning himself aggrieved. We ought not to put these officers thus between two fires.

Second—The bill violates the provisions of article six of the constitution, which declares that prosecutions shall be by indictment or information, and that the accused shall be in all cases, entitled to a trial by jury. It is evident that in the plan of action proposed by the bill, there is no opportunity for an indictment or information. The accused is not to be apprised with legal accuracy of the nature and circumstances of the offense with which he is charged, nor is it to be so described that a record may be kept which will prevent him from being tried twice for the same offense. Nor is there any provision for a jury. The justice of the peace can not summon a jury. There is no law for that. The city recorders and parish recorders are, if possible, still more powerless in this direction.

It seems clear, then, that the Legislature have inadvertently passed a bill which seeks to deprive the prisoner of the right of being legally informed of his offense, and of being tried by a jury.

Third—The bill violates those provisions of articles six, seven, eight, nine and ten, which declare that the accused shall be entitled to a speedy trial, and that he shall be entitled to give bail, except in capital cases. The violation is plain. The Police Commissioner may arrest and confine the accused (who is merely accused, and presumed to be innocent) for forty-eight hours. This is in itself a severe punishment. It is a period twice as long as that for which an attorney may be confined for the gravest contempt of court. The accused may then be brought up to trial, still without bail, and in the meantime his establisment, no matter how costly or profitable, may be kept closed. Suppose it then appears that he is innocent, that the person alleged to have been excluded on account of his color had really been refused admittance because he was a notorious thief (there are such of all colors); how could such damage be repaired? How could such tyranny be excused?

Fourth—I object to this bill for the further reason that it is an attempt to enforce civil rights by means of criminal procedure, which I deem pernicious in itself. If a person is deprived of a franchise, property, privilege or right granted by law, the means to recover either is in all civilized nations, a resort to the civil remedy in such case provided. I am willing to grant to our colored fellow citizens the same right accorded to the white man, but no more. If a white citizen is unjustly ejected from a railroad car or steamboat or hotel, he may have the offending party arrested and tried for the assault committed upon his person, but he must sue the company for the damages he has sustained by being deprived of his right to ride in the railroad car, in the cabin of the steamboat or to accomodation in the hotel. The same laws will protect the person, right or privilege of the colored man, and damage, both actual and exemplary, will be accorded alike to all, if sought under existing laws. In proof of this, your attention is called to the bill of rights, title one, article thirteen, which declares that "all persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any con-

vayance of a public character, and all places of business or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of public character, and shall be opened to the accomodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color." By a reference to the act of 1869, it will be seen, that "all persons engaged in the business of common carriers of passengers, are forbidden to refuse admission to their conveyances or [illegible] any person therefrom, on account of race or color." This act further states, that "no person shall be refused admission to, or entertainment at any public inn, hotel or place of public resort in the State." To enforce these provisions, the act declares that "all licenses hereafter granted by this State, and by all parishes and municipalities thereln, to persons engaged in business or keeping places of public resort, shall contain the express condition that the place of business or public resort shall be open to the accomodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color, and any person who shall violate the conditions of such license, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by forfeiture of his license, and his place of business or of public resort shall be closed, and moreover, he shall be liable, at the suit of the person aggrieved, to such damages as he shall sustain thereby, before any court of competent jurisdiction."

To enforce, still more effectually, the provisions of this act, it is further provided that "the party injured shall have a right of action to recover any damages, *exemplary* as well as *actual*, which he may sustain, before any court of competent jurisdiction."

It would appear to me that every right that any reasenable person could demand for ovr colloreр fellow-citizens, is guaranteed by this act, and until at least some well directed effort has been made, through the proper courts, to enforce its provisions, and they have been proven defective or unoperative, further legislation in this direction is unnecessary. But I cannot sanction any legislation that conflicts with the constitution of the country, and which must, therefore, encourage useles litigation and only tend to perpetuate the evil it was designed to remedy.

For my own part, I must say, in conclusio, that so far as statutory law can break down the prejudices of race, I believe that we have all that can be done by the Legislature or the government.

We have, as above shown, given to our colored fellow-citizens the means which, if resorted to by them, will enforce most fully their civil rights, and if these rights are not accorded by those who continue to hold unreasonable and wicked prejudices, after the colored people have quitely and discreetly demanded them, and been refused, then I advise an appeal to the civil courts for redress of their wrongs.

If the rights of our citizens cannot be secured by an enforcement of the civil remedy, I believe they never can be by making penal codes and applying pains and penalties. A jury will award damages to an injured colored man, when it would not decree the party who would deprive him of his rights a criminal, and impose penalties for his acts.

H. C. WARMOTH.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, January 2, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate.

A joint resolution originating with your honorable body, and entitled "A joint resolution to appoint a joint committee as a commission to appraise and make necessary transfers of public properties, statements and other necessary arrangements to finally complete the consolidation of the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson and Orleans, Right Bank, under the name and style of the city of New Orleans," is herewith returned without my approval.

I return this bill for the reason that it is entirely unnecessary. The consolidation has already been effected without the expense of this committee.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 2, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate.

An act originating with your honorable body, entitled "An act to lease the New Orleans City Waterworks," etc., is herewith returned without my approval.

The city of New Orleans having full legal authority to manage all of its own affairs, and its Administrators being fully competent to conduct them, I deem the legislation attempted in this bill superfluous and unnecessary. I know of no necessity for compelling the city of New Orleans to sell its property to these gentlemen.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 2, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate.

Herewith I return, without my approval, an act entitled "An act to grant ferry privileges to Henry Henchert, Conrad Henchert, J. W. B. Evans, R. G. Gardner and Aaron Wright, their heirs or assigns."

I object to this bill because it is one by which certain parties, for their own aggrandizement, seek to gain possession of a ferry privilege, now owned by and a source of revenue to the parish of Jefferson, and because I fail to perceive that any public benefit would result from the change, while, on the other hand, it would occasion a loss of revenue to the parish.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 2, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Herewith I return, without my approval, an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Louisiana Joint Stock Bank, to be located in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana."

This bill, if passed, would, by its ingenious construction, exempt the bank from taxation. It provides that an interest of not less than three per cent shall be paid on all deposits of the State of Louisiana, city of New Orleans, executors, administrators, curators and tutors, which shall have remained thirty days in this bank, and in consideration of this agreement to pay interest, the bank shall be exempt State and city taxation.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 2, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I herewith return, without my approval, an act entitled "An act to amend and reenact section eight of an act entitled "An act to regulate and define the duties and powers of administrators, executors, curators and syndics."

I object to this bill for the reason that I believe it would open wide the door to fraud in the administration of estates.

H. C WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 2, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Herewith I return to the House an act entitled "An act to aid the Medical Department of Straight University," without my approval.

The grounds of my objection are, that the University in question, being a private educational institution, it is not competent for the General Assembly to make an appropriation of public funds for its support. In proof of which your attention is respectfully called to article 140 of the constitution, which says: "No appropriation shall be made by the General Assembly for the support of any private school or any private institution of learning whatever."

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 2, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Herewith I return, without my approval, an act entitled "An act for the relief of John Hancock."

My reason for so doing is that I fail to perceive why the State is expected to reimburse a person for a warrant which has been lost, any more than for a bond, either lost or destroyed. In all probability, the warrant has long since been paid, and is now in the treasury—paid in possibly for taxes. The bill should not become a law.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 2, 1871.

To the Honorable President and members of the Senate:

An act originating with your honorable body, entitled "An act to incorporate the Alexandria, Homer and Fulton Railroad Company, and to grant State aid thereto," is herewith returned without my approval.

This bill is subject to the cardinal objection that it not only grants to the company of railroad anywhere within the State, but it requires the State to guaranty the payment of the second mortgage bonds on the same. This would be almost equivalent to sanctioning their monopoly of all the railroad interests in the State.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

The following message was then received from the House:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, January, 2. 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House is organized and ready to proceed with business, and that the Speaker has appointed a committee of three on the part of the House, composed of Messrs. E. W. Dewees, Anthony Overton and Norbert A. Llambias, together with the committee on the part of the Senate, and inform the Governor of the same.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Mr. O'Hara moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

The yeas and nays being called for, the result was as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Thomas, Todd—19.

Nays: Anderson, Campbell, Gallup, Hunsaker, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—15.

The President of the Senate then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until to-morrow, the third instant, at 12 M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Second Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Tuesday, January 3, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate; Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—35.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

The minutes of the previous day's session were partially read, when their furher reading was dispensed with.

Mr. O'Hara objected to the minutes, as incorrect, as including the Governor's veto messager, on the ground that such messages were not received by the Senate, previous to adjournment.

The President stated that the messages had been laid upon the desk of the Secretary, and were in the possession of the Senate prior to the adjournment, having been declared, and, therefore, they were properly included in the minutes.

A correction was made by adding the name of Mr. Ingraham to the list of Senators voting "yea," on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. Ray moved that the Senate proceed to the election of an Assisstant Secretary.

Adopted.

Mr. Swords nominated Isidore McCormack.

Mr. Campbell nominated James D. Houston.

Mr. Ray nominated Pitt Cravath.

Mr. Hunsacker nominated Frederick Birge.

Mr. Wilcox nominated C. C. Jones.

Mr. Ray then moved that the the nominations be closed.

Adopted.

On a call of the roll the whole number of votes cast was thirty-three. Necessary to a choice, seventeen.

Mr. McCormack received eight votes.

Mr. Houston received nine votes.

Mr. Cravath received fourteen votes.

Mr. Birge received one vote.

John Brown received one vote.

No choice.

Mr. Ray moved to proceed to a second ballot.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara moved to drop the two candidates receiving the lowest number of votes.

Adopted.

On the second ballot the whole number of votes cast was thirty-four. Necessary to a choice, eighteen.

Mr. Houston received fourteen votes.

Mr. McCormack received eight votes.

Mr. Cravath received twelve votes.

No choice.

Mr. Ray moved to proceed to a third ballot.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara moved to drop the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes.

Adopted.

On the third ballot the whole number of votes cast was thirty-five. Necessary to a choice, eighteen.

Mr. Houston received seventeen votes.

Mr. Cravath received eighteen votes.

Mr. Pitt Cravath having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Ray moved to proceed to the election of a Minute Clerk.

Adopted.

Mr. Thompson nominated C. C. Packard.

Mr. Noland nominated J. D. Houston.

Mr. Pierce nominated C. D. Lyman.

Mr. Whitney nominated Mr. Ragan.

Whole number of votes cast was thirty-five; necessary to a choice, eighteen.

Mr. Packard having received twenty-two votes was declared elected Minute Clerk.

Mr. Anderson moved to proceed to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Adopted.

Mr. Anderson nominated William Mulford.

Mr. Gallup nominated S. F. Siskron.

Whole number of votes cast was thirty-four. Necessary to a choice of eighteen.

Mr. William Mulford having received twenty-nine votes was declared elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. McMillen moved to proceed to an election of First-Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Adopted.

Mr. McMillen nominated William A. Miller.

Mr. Wilcox nominated O. Pelman.

Mr. O'Hara nominated Charles Nash.

The whole number of votes cast was thirty-three. Necessary to a choice, seventeen.

Mr. William A. Miller having received eighteen votes was declared elected First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Jenks moved to proceed to the election of Doorkeeper.

Adopted.

Mr. Whitney nominated Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Todd nominated William Ellis.

Mr Pierce nominated Seymour Alcorn.

Mr. Wilcox nominated Mr. Pelman, which nomination was withdrawn by request of the candidate.

The whole number of votes cast was thirty-three. Necessary to a choice, seventeen.

Mr. Monroe having received twenty-seven votes was declared elected Doorkeeper.

Mr. Todd moved to elect a Chief Messenger.

Adopted.

Mr. Jenks nominated Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis nominated H. C. Butler.

Mr. Hunsacker nominated H. Tureaud.

Mr. Pierce nominated Mr. Perrin.

Mr. Blackman moved to postpone the election.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara moved to proceed to the election of a Warrant Clerk.

Mr. Pierce moved to lay the motion of Mr. O'Hara on the table, which the Senate refused.

Mr. McMillen moved to postpone the election of Warrant Clerk.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the motion to postbone on the table.

The motion to postpone was laid on the table, on a division, by the following vote, yeas 19, nays 15.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Warrant Clerk.

Mr. Coupland nominated Mr. L. Block.

Mr. Anderson nominated J. Pinckney Smith.

Mr. Ingraham nominated Octave Belot.

Mr. Lewis nominated J. J. Alston.

Mr. Ray moved that the nominations be closed.

Adopted.

Whole number of votes cast was thirty-five. Necessary to a choice, eighteen.

Mr. J. Pinckney Smith having received twenty-three votes, was declared elected Warrant Clerk.

Mr. Campbell moved that the Senate proceed to elect a committee on rules.

Mr. Ray then moved to adjourn, which the Senate refused on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Futch, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Thomas, Todd—14.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Gallup, Hunsacker, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—18.

The question then recurred on Mr. Campbell's motion to elect a committee on rules.

After some discussion by the Senate, the President ruled that Mr. Campbell's resolution was not in order, the Senate having, yesterday, adopted a resolution that said committee should be elected by ballot.

Mr. Campbell appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the question being "Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained," the President was sustained by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowan, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Thomas, Smith, Todd—18.

Nays: Anderson, Campbell, Gallup, Hunsaker, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—17.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Wednesday, the fourth instant at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRIT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Third Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Wednesday, January 4, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—36.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

Mr. Daigle being present, was presented by Mr. Anderson, and the oath prescribed by the constitution was administered to him by the President of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms then came forward and were sworn in.

The minutes of the previous day's session were partially read, and further reading was dispensed with. No corrections.

The Secretary read papers contesting the seats of Senators Bowman, Hunsaker and Butler.

Mr. Blackman presented papers contesting the seat of Senator Swords.

Mr. Ray moved that all the papers be laid on the table subject to call.

adopted.

Mr. Wilcox offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate do now proceed to draw for seats; That the members retire from their seats, and as their names are drawn from a hat, by districts or delegations, under the supervision of the Secretary, they shall come forward and choose their seats.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the resolution on the table, which the Senate refused.

The resolution of Mr. Wilcox was then adopted.

Mr. Pinchback moved to reconsider the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table, on a division, by the following vote: Yeas 18, nays 14.

The Senate then proceeded to draw for seats.

After which Mr. Harris moved that the President appoint a Chaplain, Messenger and pages.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd moved that the Senate proceed to the election of an Official Reporter.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the motion of Mr. Todd on the table until the Committee on Rules shall have made their report.

The Senate refused the motion to table by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Bowman, Daigle, Futch, Herwig, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Ragan, Sypher, Thompson, Whitney, Wilcox—15.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Swords, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell—21.

Mr. Todd's motion was then adopted.

Mr. O'Hara nominated Walter Ragan.

Mr. Coupland nominated Charles Colton.

Mr. Ray then moved that the nominations be closed.

Adopted.

On a call of the roll, the whole number of votes cast was thirty-five. Necessary to a choice, eighteen.

Mr. Colton received twenty-seven votes.

Mr. Ragan received eight votes.

Mr. Charles Colton having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Official Reporter of the Senate.

Mr. Campbell moved "that the Senate do now proceed to elect a committee of five Senators, to report rules for the government of that body; also the number of standing committees."

The President decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Campbell appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the question being "Shall the Chair be sustained," the President was sustained by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowen, Butler, Coupland, Daigle, Fisk, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso Lewis, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Thompson, Todd—20.

Nays; Anderson, Campbell, Futch, Gallup, Hunsaker, Jenks, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—16.

Mr. Campbell moved to reconsider the adoption of his substitute to Mr. Ray's resolution, offered and adopted on the first day's session

Mr. O'Hara moved to adjourn, which the Senate refused on the call of the yeas and nays by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Todd—12.

Nays: Anderson, Blackmann, Bowman, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Hunsaker, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—24.

Mr. Campbell's motion to reconsider then prevailed, and the substitute was taken under consideration.

Mr. Campbell moved to amend the substitute by striking out the words "by ballot."

Mr. Fish moved to amend by providing that the committee of five be appointed by the President.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion of Mr. fish on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback moved that the Senate do now go into an executive session.

Mr. Lewis moved to lay the motion of Mr. Pinchback on the table.

The motion of Mr. Pinchback to go into executive session was then tabled by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Hunsaker, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—23.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Harriss, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Todd—13.

Mr. Campbell moved the previous question.

Mr. Pinchback moved to adjourn, which the Senate refused, on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Todd—14.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Bowan, Campbell, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Hunsacker, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—22.

Mr. O'Hara moved to indefinitely postpone the substitute, which the Senate refused on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Todd.—13

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Hunsaker Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillan, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—23.

The previous question was then put, and the yeas and nays, was ordered by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Hunsaker Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—23.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Todd—13.

The President deciding that the previous question carried with it only the adoption of the amendment, and not the resolution as amended, Mr. McMillen raised the point of order that the reconsideration of the original resolution brought it properly before the Senate, and that the previous question carried with it both the amendment and the resolution.

(To be Continued in our next.)

Continued from First Page.

Seventh Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, January 9, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the Chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carr, Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barber, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tournoir, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—99.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Merritt.

The journal was read and approved.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Mr. W. H. Finnegan, Assistant-Clerk of the House.

The Speaker also announced the following standing committees of the House.

On Immigration.—J. H. Bowen, of Orleans, (chairman); W. G. Johnson, of Orleans, W. R. Wheyland, of Sabine; J. B. Lott, of Rapides; Alexander C. Bickham, of Washington; Henry Demas, of St. John; J. Nelson, of Lafourche.

On Commerce and Manufactures—J. Wilson, of Baton Rouge (chairman); Isaac Ullman, of Orleans; H. R. Kearson, of Grant; A. W. Faulkner, of Caldwell; J. S. Killen, of Claiborne; F. C. Antoine, of Orleans; C. D. Tatman, of St. Landry; Adolphe Tureaud, of St. James; James M. Thompson, of St. Tammany.

On Charitable and Public Institutions—W. C. Kinsella, of Orleans, chairman; Raford Blunt, of Natchitoches; Charles S. Abell, of Bossier; L. J. Souer, of Avoyelles; H. L. Pond, of East Feliciana; E. C. Morphy, of Orleans; J. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana.

On Constitution—Milton Morris, of Ascension, chairman; E. F. Buckingham, of Morehouse; W. B. Barrett, of Orleans; L. C. La Saliniere, of St. Martin; J. C. Meadows, of Claiborne; Henry Raby, of Natchitoches; J. C. Moncure, of Caddo.

Mr. Wheyland, of Sabine, by permission, introduced the following resolution, which was read, under a suspension of the rules, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of five members of the House to investigate the affairs of the Board of Public Works, and report as soon as possible.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, with the following message:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Senate has concurred in House bill No. 1, appropriating $250,000 to pay mileage and per diem of the members of both houses of the General Assembly, officers, etc.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, by permission offered the following resolution, which was read under a suspension of the rules and adopted:

Resolved, That the Warrant Clerk is authorized and directed to pay to the mother of J. S. Douglass his mileage and per diem for this session.

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, by permission introduced the following resolution, which was read under a suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That the journal of the House be published in the New Orleans *Louisianian* and *Standard*, and that the expense of the same be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to amend by inserting the *Louisiana State Register* in place of the *Louisianian*.

Lost.

Mr. Schumacher, of Orleans, offered the following amendment, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That all proceedings of this House be published in the *German Gazette* and paid for out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, called for the previous question on the adoption of the amendment.

The main question was ordered, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Moncure, of Caddo, moved that the original resolution as amended be referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

Carried.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, by permission, introduced the following resolution, which was read and laid over, under the rules:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, as a special committee, to investigate and inquire into the condition of the Ship Island Canal Company, with a view of ascertaining if said company has complied with the conditions of the charter granted it by the Legislature of 1868—70; and that said committee be allowed a clerk, in order to enable the committee to report at as early a day as practicable.

Mr. Ong, of St. Bernard, by permission, introduced the following resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a special committee of three members of this House whose duty it shall be to investigate the affairs of the lessees of the New Canal Company, and report to this body at an early day the conditions of said lease, and whether the lessees have complied with their contract or lease; also to inquire into and report to this House what rights and interests, if any, this State has in said improvement, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath.

Mr. Stanton, of Bossier, by permission, presented a resolution, which lies over, the House having refused to suspend the rules for its consideration.

A resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate all matters relating to the facilities and disadvantages of the wharves, landings harbors of the port of New Orleans, as relating to freights, passengers, storage, and common carriers, and the prevention of dangerous conflagrations thereat, and for other purposes.

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed, to inquire into the facilities of the various wharves, landings, and their appurtenances, of the port of New Orleans, for the discharge and receiving of cargoes of freight, landing of passengers, and the safety of the harboring of all common carriers; and as to what disadvantages these various branches of the business of New Orleans may be suffering from by either corporate or private privileges, so as to prevent recurrences of the late conflagrations thereat, and otherwise hindering the commercial advantages of the said port. That said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and take the affirmation of witnesses, and such other evidence as they may deem necessary for the purposes of the investigation, and report by bill or otherwise what legislation may be necessary to advance the commercial interests of the city of New Orleans, by the proper municipal regulations of the wharves, landings and harbors of the said port.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Election and Qualifications, through its chairman, submitted the following report, with accompanying document, which was received and accepted, and their recommendation agreed to without objection:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 9, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The Committee on Elections, and Qualifications ask leave to report, that by virtue of section 1431, Revised Statutes, a written notice, within thirty days after the election, by the party intending to contest, is absolutely necessary, and in support of this construction, an opinion of the Attorney General is herewith submitted.

That the matter of James M. Vance vs. Stanton et als. does not come within the vale. They therefore submit, as the sense of the committee (no good reason appearing to the contrary,) that the present sitting members from the parish of Bossier be confirmed in their seats.

GEORGE L. SMITH,
Chairman, pro tem;
THOS. GREEN DAVIDSON,
C. Q. BUTLER,
C. W. RINGGOLD,
CHARLES S. ABELL,
H. MAHONEY,
HARRY LOTT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
State of Louisiana.
New Orleans, January 9, 1871.

Hon. Charles S. Abell, Chairman Committee on Elections, New Orleans, Louisiana:

In answer to your communication of Saturday, January 7, 1871, I beg to submit as my opinion that the notice of intention to contest the seat of the Senators or Representatives should be given within thirty days from the first Monpay of November (election day.)

Each branch of the General Assembly is, by the constitution, made the judges of the return of qualification of its members, but this does not prevent the General Assembly from presenting such rules for determining such returns and qualifications as it may deem proper. The rule prescribed in section 1431, Revised Statutes, seems to be sacramental. The "Board of Canvassers" are required to meet at the State capital within ten days after the election to compile the votes and make proclamation of the result.

Say it should take ten days to complete the work, there still remain ten days of the thirty, from day of election, within which notice can be given, being exactly the time allowed for contests of elections in courts of justice.

Besides, the wording of the law is different between contests for parish offices before courts of justice, and contests before the General Assembly.

It will be seen by section 1418, Revised Statutes, that after the close "of the election." Thus, in the first instance ("After the close, etc.,") referring to the proclamation of the result, and in the second place ("Of the election") to the day on which the election was held.

I am clearly of the opinion that the notice should be given within thirty days from the day on which the election was held.

SIMEON BELDEN,
Attorney General.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notices were given that the following entitled bills would be introduced on some future day:

By Mr. Davidson, of Livingston:

An act to incorporate the Roncal Water Power Manufacturing Company, parish of Tangipahoa.

By Mr. Brewster, of Quachita:

An act to grant leave of absence to the Hon. Robert Ray, Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District.

By Mr. Harper, of St. Charles:

An act to regulate loans.

By Mr. Bickham, of Washington:

An act for the purpose of incorporating all the churches of all denominations in the parish of Washington, and also, at the same time, all the public schools in said parish, white and colored.

By Mr. Schumacher, of Orleans:

An act entitled an act for the better protection of surgical and mechanical dentistry in the State, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Marie, of Terrebonne:

An act to incorporate the New Orleans Theatre Company of New Orleans.

By Mr. Lott, of Rapides:

An act for the relief of Bramstein and Bender.

By Mr. Bryan, of Calcasieu:

An act making an appropriation to deepen the mouth of the Calcasieu river and improve the navigation of the same.

By Mr. Bentley, of St. Mary:

Joint resolution petitioning Congress to devise some plan by which the privileges of a common school education may be generally and uniformly extended to the youth of the United States.

By Mr. Pond, of East Feliciana:

An act to change the name of Mrs. Stella Bradley Hunter, widow of the late Eugene Hunter, of Clinton, Louisiana, to that of Stella Eugene Hunter.

By Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge:

An act for the relief of Mrs. Leontine L'Official, widow of J. L'Official, member elect to this House, killed in the riot at Baton Rouge on the night of November 7, 1870, election night.

By Mr. Meadows, of Claiborne:

An act to change the time of holding the parish courts in the Eleventh Judicial District, and to empower the parish judges to transact all kinds of business at each term, and to authorize the parish judges of Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson, Union to fix the terms of their respective courts.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Previous notice having been given of House bill No. 11, an act to reimburse certain taxes illegally imposed and collected under act No. 55, approved April 14, 1865, was put upon its third reading. The constitutional rule having been suspended, the bill was read a second time by title, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 12, an act to provide compensation for counsel for accused persons in certain cases in the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines and Jefferson, was read for the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended and the bill read a second time, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 13, an act for the relief of J. B. McLin, of the parish of Orleans, was put on its first reading and calendered.

House bill No. 14, an act to apportion the representation in the General Assembly among the several parishes and Representative Districts, to fix the Senatorial Districts throughout the State, and the Representative Districts in the parish of Orleans, was put upon its first reading.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved an amendment to the first section.

The Speaker ruled that amendments were not in order on the first reading of a bill.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was placed on its second reading, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next at one o'clock.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved that consideration of the veto messages of the Governor be postponed until they could be printed and laid upon the desks of the members, and that their printing be ordered.

Carried.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, January 6, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

In the absence of the Committee on Enrollment, I beg leave to report as duly enrolled under my supervison the following bill:

House bill No. 1, an act appropriating the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the payment of members, officers, employes and contingent expenses of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

Very respectfully,
E. GAUTHIER,
Chief Enrolling Clerk.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bills accompanying the veto messages of the Governor were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Lost by a rising vote of twenty-eight yeas to fifty nays.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved an adjournment, and demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abell, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Belot, Bickham, Bowen, Bryan, Cochran, Davidson, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Llambias, H. Lott, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Pond, Sartain, Stanton, Thompson, Wheyland—24.

Nays: Adolphe, Barret, Bentley, Blunt, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hemstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, Killen, La Saliniere, Laurent, J. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Tournoir, Tureaud Ullman, Verret, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—72.

Lost.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved that the bills accompanying the veto messages of the Governor be printed, and made the special order of the day for Saturday next half-past twelve o'clock and called for the previous question, upon which motion Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Bentley, Bickham, Bowen, Bryan, Chachere, Cochran, Davidson, Dewees, Ellis, Hempstead, Jordan, Moore, Nelson, Ringgold, Sartain, Stanton, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Wheyland, H. Williams, Worrall, Young—59.

Nays: Barrow, Belot, Blunt, Brewster Broussard, Brown, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Crawford, Darby, Davis, Demas, Durio, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Huston, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killeen, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, J. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Oplatek, Otto, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Schumacher, Stamps, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Waters, E. Williams, Wilson, Yorke—59.

The main question was not ordered.

Ms. Hempstead, of Iberville, moved an adjournment, until, 10 A. M. to-morrow, and being seconded by Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Bryan, Cochran, Davidson, Dewees, Hempstead, Moore, Nelson, Pond, Ringgold, Sartain, Stinson, Thompson, Wheyland, Worrall—19.

Nays: Antoine, Barrett, Bentley, Blunt, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Huston, Jordan, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, J. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Schumacher, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Tournoir, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Yorke, Young—72.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

The question recurring on the adoption of the motion to make the veto messages the special order of the day for Saturday next, Mr. Hempstead, seconded by Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Bowen, Bryan, Cachere, Cochrane, Davidson, Dewees, Gardner, Hempstead, Jordan, Killen, Llambias, Moore, Nelson Pond, Ringgold, Sartain, Stanton, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Wheyland—25.

Nays: Antoine, Baker, Barrett, Barrow, Blunt, Brewester, Broussard, Buchanan, Burch, Butler, Carter, Crawford, Darby, Darinsbourg, Davis, Demas, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Garstkamp, Harper P., Harper W., Huston, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Lott, H., Lott J., Lynch, Mahony, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Oplatek, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Schumacher Souer, Stamps, Tournoir, Tureaud, Ullman Wands, Washington of Assumption. Washington of Concordia, Waters, Williams E., Williams H., Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—62:

The motion was lost.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that the further consideration of the veto messages be postoned until Wednesday at 12 o'clock M.

Carried.

Upon motion of Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, the House was adjourned until twelve o'clock M. to-morrow

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Eighth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY JANUARY 10, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Speaker Carr: Messrs. Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Bently, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewester, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Jordan, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias H. Lott, J. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy Morris Murray Nelson Ong Oplatek Otto Overton Pond Quinn Raby Riley Ringgold Sartain Schumacher Souer Stamps Stanton Stevens Stinson Tatman Thompson Tureaud Ullman Verrett Wands Washington of Assumption Washington of Concordia Waters Wheyland E. Williams H. Williams Wilson Worrall York—98.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Upon motion of Mr. Morris of Ascension the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and it was approved.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Speaker then announced that according to the law regulating the mode and time of electing Senators to represent the several States in Congress, that it is made the duty of the General Assembly, on the second Tuesday after its organization, to proceed to the election to fill ths vacancy of the Senator whose term was about to expire, and that as the term for which Hon. John S. Harris was elected would expire on the fourth day of March next, that nominations were now in order to fill the same.

Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson, placed the name of General J. Rodney West in nomination.

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, nominated Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.

Mr. Otto, of Orleans, nominated ex-Governor Michal Hahn.

Mr. Henderson Williams, of Madison, nominated Mr. P. J. Kennedy.

The name of Hon. Thomas Green Davidson was placed in nomination by Mr. Schumacher, of Orleans.

The House proceeded to ballot with the following result.

The following named members voted for General J. Rodney West:

Messrs. Carr, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Belot, Bently, Bickham, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Butler, Carter Chachere, Cochran, Darby, Davinson, Davis, Demas Dewees, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontelieu, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Jordan, Kearson, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Llambias, H. Lott, J. Lott, Lynch, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Morris, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Pond, Riley, Ringgold Schumacher, Smith Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Ullman, Verrett ,Washington of Assumption, Waters, Wheyland, Wilson, Worrall, York—68.

The following named members voted for Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback:

Messrs. Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Blunt, Burch, Crawford, Darinsburg, Durio, Gaddis, W. Harper, Johnson, Kenner, Mahony, Moore, Morphy, Murray, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Sartain Tournoir, Tureaud, Washington of Concordia, E. Williams, Young—25

The following named members voted for Hon. Michael Hahn:

Abell, Otto, Wands—3.

The Hon. Thomas Green Davidson, received the vote of the following named member:

Moncure—1.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy received the votes of the following named members:

Floyd, Henderson Williams—2.

The following named members voted for Mr. Blackman;

Killen, Meadows—2.

The Speaker then ordered the Clerk to record the number of votes cast for each candidate, and to transmit the following message to the Senate;

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 10, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I have the honor to inform you that, according to law, the House met at twelve o'clock this day, and proceeded to ballot for United States Senator.

They also invite your honorable body to meet them in joint session to morrow at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of comparing journals and announcing the result.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, of Iberville, the House was adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Ninth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair,

The roll was called, and the following members responded to their names:

Messrs. Carr, Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, and P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Jordan, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, La Salinier, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—100.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The journal was read and approved.

(To be Continued in our next.)